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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1970




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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OFFICERS

1970

Hon R. Reiersen, Minister  
D. I. Gardner, Deputy Minister

Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Branch	F. Whittle	Director
Board of Industrial Relations	R. B. d'Esterre	Chairman
Boilers Branch	A. J. R. Rees	Chief Inspector
Electrical Inspection Branch	G. W. Lawson	Chief Inspector
Elevator and Fixed Conveyances Branch	W. E. Sutton	Chief Inspector
Gas Protection Branch	J. T. Mercer	Chief Inspector
Human Rights Branch	K. C. Henders	Administrator
Pension Benefits Branch	A. H. Wakefield	Superintendent
Employment Agencies Act	H. C. French	Administrator
Trade Schools Regulation Act	H. C. French	Administrator
Administrative Services	G. D. Aitken	Administrative Officer
Labour Research & Immigration	G. H. Wright	Director







## INTRODUCTION

The Alberta Department of Labour is responsible for administering and enforcing all statutes assigned to it by the Legislature. It is charged with the duty of continually reviewing and updating the labour law of the Province. In addition, it is to collect, evaluate, and publish information relating to labour conditions, as well as perform any other function the Legislature sees fit to bestow.

During 1970 the Alberta Department of Labour was responsible for the administration of all statutes relating to:

- (1). Labour-management relations.
- (2). Wages, hours, holidays and other conditions of employment.
- (3). Apprenticeship training and qualification of tradesmen.
- (4). The safe construction and operation of pressure vessels, elevators, electrical, gas, and other installations.
- (5). The maintenance and protection of basic human rights.
- (6). The examination and registration of pension plans to insure that workers receive all the benefits they are entitled to.
- (7). The accreditation of all trade schools and employment agencies in the Province.







## The Labour Force

Statistics of the employed labour force in Alberta in 1970, by sex, are included in Table 1. This table is supplemented by a chart showing the total labour force, the total number employed and unemployed for each year in 1970.

The total Alberta Labour Force in 1970 was 870,000, compared with 840,000 in 1969. This represents an increase of 3.6% over 1969. The total number of persons employed in 1970 was 670,000, an increase of 3.1% over 1969. The total number of persons unemployed in 1970 was 200,000, an increase of 4.1% over 1969. The unemployment rate in 1970 was 23.0%, compared with 22.6% in 1969. The unemployment rate in 1970 was higher than in any other year since 1960.

### THE LABOUR FORCE, EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK - ALBERTA

The following table shows the total labour force, total number employed and total number unemployed in Alberta for 1960 to 1970.

Table 1 shows the total labour force, total number employed and total number unemployed in Alberta for 1960 to 1970. It shows that the total labour force in Alberta has been increasing steadily in the past, and has reached a higher level than in any other year since 1960.

The following table shows the total labour force, total number employed and total number unemployed in Alberta for 1960 to 1970. It shows that the total labour force in Alberta has been increasing steadily in the past, and has reached a higher level than in any other year since 1960.







## The Labour Force

Characteristics of the estimated Labour Force in Alberta in 1970, by month, are included in Table 1. This table is accompanied by a chart showing the total labour force, and the total number employed and unemployed for each month in 1970.

The total Alberta Labour Force in 1970 was 650,000 (12 month average), an increase of almost 22,000 over the 1969 level. This reflects an increase of 13,000, or 3.1%, in the male sector of the Labour Force, and 8,000, or 3.9%, in the female sector. Of interest is the fact that the increase in the female sector was higher than that in the male sector. Possibly this is due to the fact that family incomes are lower because of general economic conditions and females are entering the labour force at an increasing rate to offset this condition with the extra income they will earn.

Table 2 includes the labour force, with employment and unemployment rates (twelve month average) in Alberta for 1961 to 1970. It should be noted that the rate of employment in Alberta has been relatively stable in the past, and has remained consistently higher than the national employment level.

In Alberta, the number of non - agriculture employees in 1970 was 539,000, an increase of 26,000 from 1969, as shown in Table 3. In the agriculture sector 94,000 were employed both in 1969 and 1970.





## LABOUR FORCE

Month	Total	Male		Female		Employed		Unemployed	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Employment Rate	Number	Unemployment Rate
January .....	617	415	67.3	202	32.7	591	95.8	26	4.2
February .....	626	419	66.9	207	33.1	597	95.4	29	4.6
March .....	634	422	66.6	212	33.4	601	94.8	33	5.2
April .....	640	426	66.6	213	33.4	607	94.8	33	5.2
May .....	669	444	66.4	225	33.6	643	96.1	26	3.9
June .....	672	452	67.3	221	32.7	645	96.0	28	4.2
July .....	689	465	67.5	224	32.5	660	95.8	28	4.1
August .....	680	461	67.8	218	32.2	657	96.6	22	3.2
September .....	649	432	66.6	217	33.4	629	96.9	19	2.9
October .....	653	433	66.3	220	33.7	630	96.5	23	3.5
November .....	643	429	66.7	214	33.3	609	94.7	34	5.3
December .....	629	424	67.4	205	32.6	594	94.3	36	5.7
12 Month Average 1970	650	435	66.9	215	33.1	622	95.7	28	4.3
12 Month Average 1969	628	422		207		611		17	2.7
% Change 1969 to 1970	3.5%	3.1%		3.9%		1.8%		64.7%	

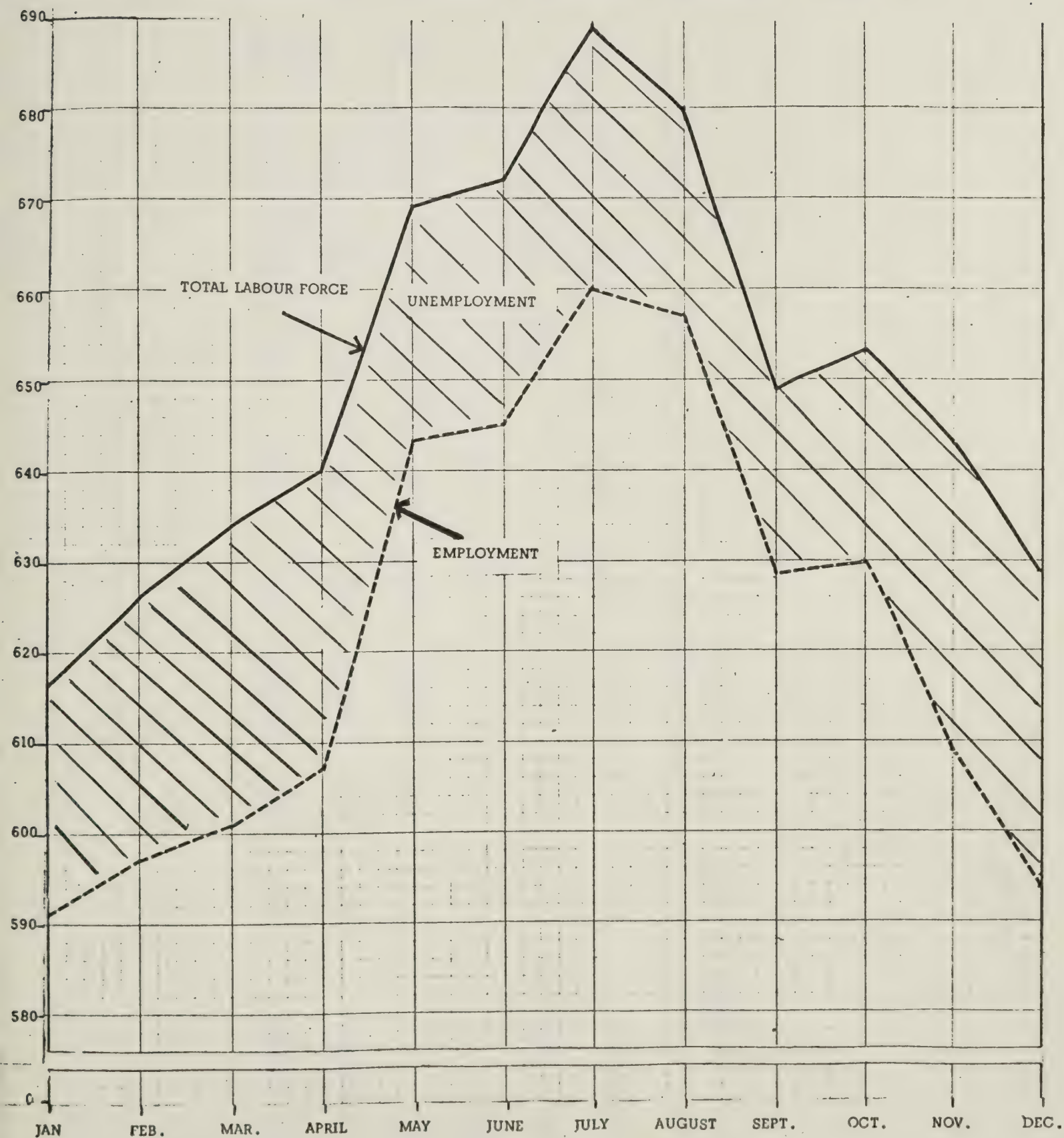
SOURCE: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, The Labour Force.





Chart 1

MONTHLY TRENDS IN THE LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT ALBERTA - 1970







LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
ALBERTA 1961 - 1970  
(12 MONTH AVERAGE)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1961-1970 PERCENTAGE CHANGE
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	485	492	510	521	541	562	578	604	628	650	34.0%
EMPLOYED	462	473	491	505	527	550	564	586	611	622	34.6%
UNEMPLOYED	23	19	18	17	14	13	14	18	17	28	21.7%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.7	4.3	-0.4
EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	95.3	96.1	96.5	96.7	97.4	97.7	97.6	97.0	97.3	95.7	+0.4

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, The Labour Force.





LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
ALBERTA 1961 - 1970  
(12 MONTH AVERAGE)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1961-1970 PERCENTAGE CHANGE
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	485	492	510	521	541	562	578	604	628	650	3.5
EMPLOYED	462	473	491	505	527	550	564	586	611	622	1.8
UNEMPLOYED	23	19	18	17	14	13	14	18	17	28	64.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.7	4.3	59.3
EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	95.3	96.1	96.5	96.7	97.4	97.7	97.6	97.0	97.3	95.7	-1.6

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, The Labour Force.





LABOUR FORCE, AGRICULTURE, NON-AGRICULTURE -- ALBERTA 1970

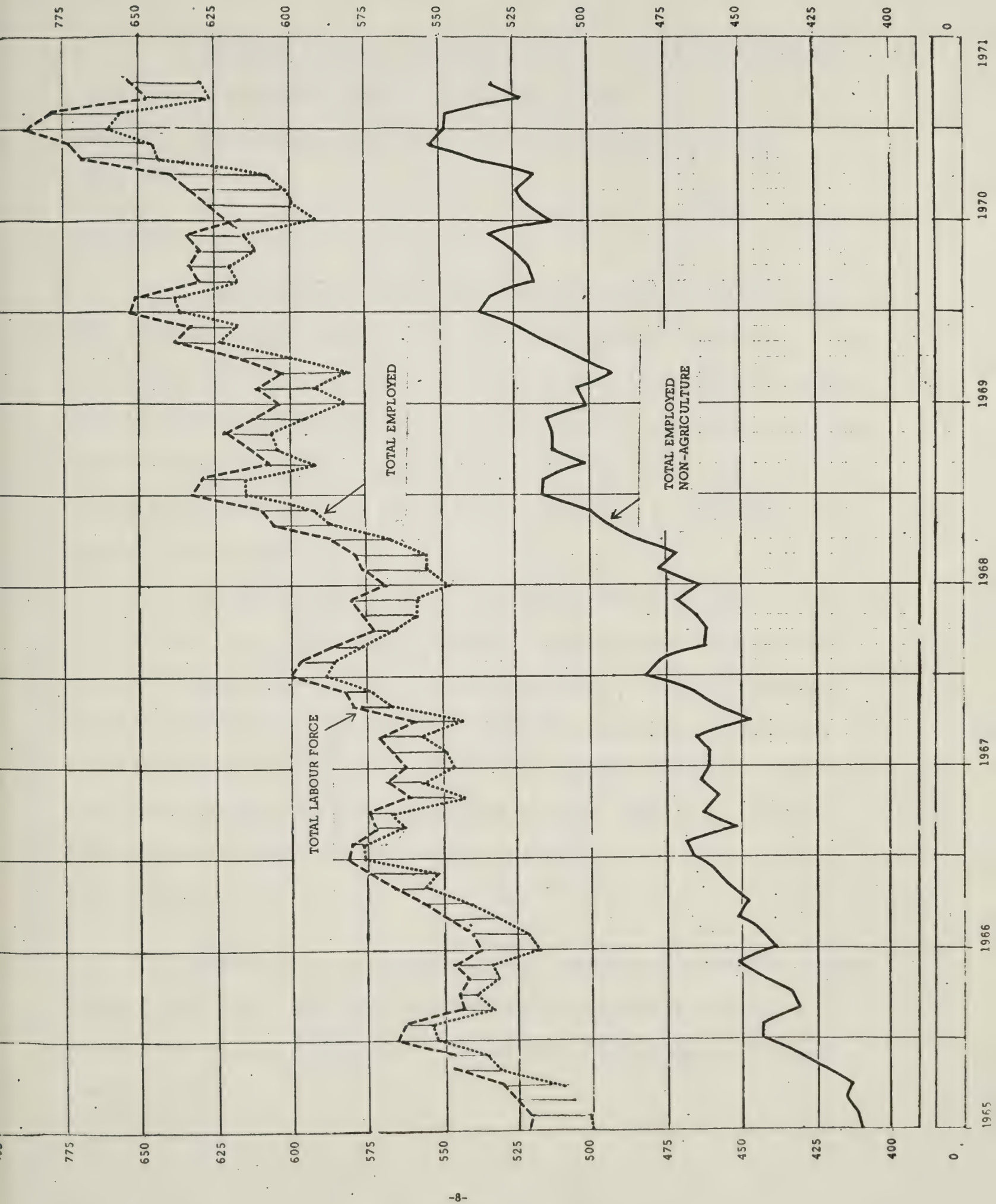
Table 3

Month	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE				EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE					
	Total	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Total	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
January . . . . .	617	77	12.5	540	87.5	591	77	13.0	514	87
February . . . . .	626	78	12.5	548	87.5	597	77	12.9	520	87.1
March . . . . .	634	80	12.6	555	87.4	601	79	13.1	522	86.9
April . . . . .	640	91	14.2	549	85.8	607	89	14.7	518	85.3
May . . . . .	669	107	16.0	561	84	643	107	16.6	536	83.4
June . . . . .	672	102	15.2	570	84.8	645	101	15.6	554	84.4
July . . . . .	689	111	16.1	578	83.9	660	111	16.8	549	83.2
August . . . . .	680	110	16.2	570	83.8	657	109	16.6	548	83.4
September . . . . .	649	108	16.6	541	83.4	629	108	17.2	522	82.8
October . . . . .	653	99	15.1	554	84.9	630	99	15.7	531	84.3
November . . . . .	643	87	13.5	556	86.5	609	86	14.1	523	85.9
December . . . . .	629	81	12.9	548	87.1	593	80	13.5	513	86.5
12 Month Average 1970	650	94	14.5	556	85.5	622	94	15.1	529	84.9
12 Month Average 1969	628	95		533		611	94		517	
% Change 1969 to 1970	3.5%	1.1%		4.3%		1.8%	0%		2.3%	

SOURCE: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, The Labour Force.











As shown in Table 1 the month showing the highest number of unemployed in 1970 was December, and numbered 36,000. The 12 month average of the unemployed was 28,000, as compared with 17,000 for 1969.

### Earnings

Average weekly wages in Alberta have shown a significant increase over the last decade. Wages in all industries advanced considerably during the period. As can be seen in Table 4, the largest wage gain for the period 1960 to 1970 was in construction, which showed an increase of 90.2 per cent. The trade industry showed the smallest gain for the period 1960 to 1970 at 63.1 per cent, and, over the period 1965 to 1970 this industry only ranked seventh in wage gains.

As can be seen in Table 5, average weekly wages have increased by 66.7 per cent from 1960 to 1970, while the consumer price index rose 30.0 per cent during the same period. As a consequence, average "real" wages, which are obtained by adjusting money wages for changes in the consumer price index, rose only 32.3 per cent. It can be seen therefore, that "real" wages have not increased as substantially as money wages (i.e. in reality, one's purchasing power was increased by 32.3%).

### Hours of Work

For several years there has been a general trend toward a shorter standard work week. Each year an increasing percentage of the Alberta labour force obtains a 5 day week, and regular working hours of 40 hours or less per week.



TABLE 4

Average Weekly Wages And Salaries, ByIndustry, For Specified Years, Alberta

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1960</u> \$	<u>1965</u> \$	<u>1970*</u> \$	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>1960-1970</u> %	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>1965-1970</u> %
Mines (Including Milling), Quarries, And Oil Wells	108.79	132.59	184.45	69.5	39.1
Manufacturing	79.73	91.83	134.80	69.1	46.8
Construction	86.36	104.93	164.25	90.2	56.5
Transportation, Communication, and Other Utilities	80.25	97.24	140.86	75.5	44.9
Trade (Wholesale and Retail)	63.70	75.53	103.88	63.1	37.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	66.00	83.17	114.15	73.0	37.2
Service (Recreational, Business and Personal)	51.36	57.95	84.25	64.0	45.4
Industrial Composite (All Industries)	76.75	89.88	127.96	66.7	42.4

\* All 1970 figures are preliminary

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Employment And Average Weekly Wages And Salaries.





TABLE 5

Average Weekly Wages And Salaries, Consumer  
Price Index, And Average Real Weekly Earnings For Specified

Years -- Alberta

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970*</u>	<u>Percentage Increase 1960-1970 %</u>	<u>Percentage Increase 1965-1970 %</u>
Average Weekly Wages And Salaries, Industrial Composite	\$76.75	\$89.88	\$127.96*	66.7	42.4
Consumer Price Index Edmonton - Calgary (1961 = 100)	99.3	104.1	125.1	30.0	20.2
Average Real Weekly Earnings (Expressed in 1961 dollars)	\$77.29	\$86.34	\$102.29*	32.3	18.5

\* All 1970 figures are preliminary

SOURCES: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Employment And Average Weekly Wages And Salaries.  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Prices And Price Indexes.





Table 6 shows that during the period from 1964 to 1969 the percentage of non-office employees working 40 hours or less per week rose from 65 per cent to 75 per cent of the total employees surveyed. During the same period the percentage of office employees working 37 1/2 hours or less per week increased from 62 per cent to 74 per cent of the employees covered by the survey. There was also an increase, for both types of employees, in the percentage working a 5 day week.

TABLE 6  
STANDARD HOURS OF WORK - ALBERTA

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1969</u>
Non-Office Employees:	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Percentage working a standard work week of 40 hours per week or less	65	75
Percentage working 5 days per week	68	78
Office Employees:		
Percentage working a standard work week of 37 1/2 hours per week or less	62	74
Percentage working 5 days per week	93	96

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SOURCE: Economics and Research Branch, Canada Department of Labour, Working Conditions in Canadian Industry.

#### Personal Income

Personal income per person in Alberta, in 1969, was above the national average. During the period from 1959 to 1969 the percentage increase in per capita income in Alberta was slightly less than that for Canada. However, during the period from 1964 to 1969 Alberta's per capita income rose more rapidly than per capita income for Canada.



Consequently, Albertans now enjoy a per capita income above the national average.

TABLE 7  
Personal Income Per Person  
For Canada And Alberta

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>1959 - 1969</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>1964 - 1969</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Alberta	1,595	1,821	2,915	82.8	60.1
Canada	1,569	1,898	2,913	85.7	53.5





APPRENTICESHIP AND TRADESMEN'S QUALIFICATION BRANCH





## APPRENTICESHIP AND TRADESMEN'S QUALIFICATION BRANCH

The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Branch is responsible for the development of skilled manpower through an organized system of training, and the establishment of adequate standards within the framework of the Alberta Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Acts. Its administration, therefore, carries with it the task of arranging for adequate school training, supervising on-the-job training, and the general welfare of the apprentice, including his rates of pay and allowance. It includes further the development of training courses outlines, the examination of apprentices and tradesmen, and issuance of certificates indicating the level of proficiency of the candidates examined.

### THE APPRENTICESHIP BOARD

The membership of the Board consists of two representatives of labour, and two representatives of management, as delineated by the Alberta Apprenticeship Act. As it is imperative that the Board maintain a good communication liaison with industry, apprentices and tradeschools, the Board includes, as ex-officio members, the principals of both the Northern and Southern Institutes of Technology (N.A.I.T. and S.A.I.T.).

During 1970, the Board was convened for five meetings, during which recommendations from the Provincial Advisory Committee meetings (see same heading) were reviewed and appropriate action taken. It carried out a study of the Steel Fabricating industry with the view of broadening the scope of training presently provided under the Ironworker program, and laid plans to develop this broader program under the name of Steel Fabricator. Through the Advisory Committee it guided the launching of a training program for Agricultural Mechanics. It entered into discussions concerning the rewriting of the



definition of a Sheet Metal Mechanic, and formulated plans for the development of a training program for Insulators. Study of a request for apprenticeship training for the Acoustical Ceiling and Demountable Partition industry is currently in progress. The accomplishment of Mr. Donald Dawson, Alberta Carpenter apprentice, who placed second in the Interprovincial Competition in Denver in October 1970, was suitably recognized by the Board.

#### THE APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

Five years ago (1966) the Apprenticeship Board, in responding to industrial demands for more skilled tradesmen, produced and circulated the publication "Training Today for Tomorrow". It challenged industry to produce 7,200 tradesmen in the ensuing five-year period, through the Apprenticeship program. This period ended December 31st, 1970. The count: 7,454 graduate apprentices, plus an additional 268 men terminated without completion certificates, but with lesser tradesmen qualifications (predominantly Second-class Welders). The total - 7,722 - is 7% over the objective.

#### 1970 ACTIVITY

The past year has been one of economic decline, particularly in the construction industry. In the face of this, one could well have expected a considerable slowing down of the apprenticeship program. Although there have been some moderate reverses, the program, on the whole, seems to have weathered the storm well.

The year ends with an official count of active apprentices of 9,243. Graduates come very close to the 2000 mark at a record of 1942. Cancellations have increased rather sharply from 912 in 1969 to 1179 this year, resulting in a rate of cancellation of 9.5% (compared with 7.5% in 1969). This increase in the cancellation rate may be attributed to the economic condition mentioned previously. The number of new apprentices during 1970





was 3,179. Although this is a decrease of 146 over the 1969 total, it compares favorably with a five-year average of 3,200 per year. This reduced number of new apprentices injected into an expanding system resulted in a rate of indenture of just under 26%, again a reflection of the 1970 economic condition.

A total of 1,942 apprentices graduated in 1970, an all-time high for the program. The ratio of the 1,942 graduates compared to the 3,321 new apprentices indentured four years ago (during 1966) resulted in a rate of graduation of just over 58%, considerably lower than the rate of graduation for 1969 of 73%.

#### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF APPRENTICES

School attendance in 1970 reached an all-time high of 8,888, which was an increase of 789 over the 1969 figure.

#### APPRENTICESHIP SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

(1966-1970)

<u>Year</u>	<u>S.A.I.T.</u>	<u>N.A.I.T.</u>	<u>Fairview</u>	<u>Lethbridge</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	2,430	3,539	64	114	6,147
1967	2,813	3,980	63	85	6,941
1968	3,321	4,553	59	87	8,020
1969	3,343	4,600	61	95	8,099
1970	3,781	4,932	60	115	8,888



The preceding chart provides comparative figures for the period 1966-1970.

An analysis of the material shows:

- (1) a 69% increase in school attendance in five years.
- (2) a steady increase in all training centres.
- (3) Total of 1970 attendance by schools:

S.A.I.T. - 42.6%

N.A.I.T. - 55.4%

Fairview - 0.8%

Lethbridge - 1.2%

There are presently 313 vocational high school graduates registered in the system. During the year 62 candidates from this program completed their apprenticeship and are now qualified tradesmen.

During the past year a total of 432 individual courses were offered for technical training. Educational upgrading courses (pre-first year) were attended by 125 apprentices, while 10 special Journeymen courses were attended by 256 tradesmen. It is interesting to note that training was provided for 89 out-of-province apprentices: 68 from the Northwest Territories; 19 from Saskatchewan; and 2 from Manitoba.

Since schools were only able to accomodate all apprentices in 1970 by using temporary or rented space, the building of additional permanent facilities as soon as possible, appears to be the only answer to an impending crisis.

#### THE EXAMINATION PROGRAM

During the course of 1970 approximately 21,047 formal examinations were conducted (1,814 of these were Interprovincial Standards Examinations). With facilities for general sittings now available in the Calgary office, all regions are able to offer theory examination accomodation on an almost





continuous basis. This gives candidates better service, and provides improved examination conditions.

Complete revision was carried out on 26 examinations (23 theory, and 3 practical). Sixteen new Theory, and 2 new Practical tests have been introduced for totals of 39 Theory and 5 Practicals. Major revision or new development work was undertaken relative to the courses of training for fifteen trades. This was done through meetings and discussions among Program Supervisors, groups of instructors, and Department Heads of the Institutes of Technology.

Interprovincial Examinations for the Bricklayer, Auto Body, Radio Technician and Machinist trades were reviewed, and suggestions for provisions prepared for the originating provinces.

Record books were introduced for the trades of Millwright, Cook, Baker, and Instrument Mechanic, bringing the total in use to 22. Books for Carpenters and Agricultural Mechanics are now in the process of being prepared.

#### THE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Just under 4,390 Journeyman certificates were earned and issued in 1970. This total consists of 3,461 Proficiency certificates (an increase of 9.6% over 1969), but only 926 Qualification certificates as compared to 1,941 in 1969. Adding the Journeyman certificates issued by the Electrical Protection Branch and the Gas Protection Branch (423 and 242 respectively) on the basis of examinations administered by this Branch, brings the overall total to 5,052.

The temporary certificates issued during the past year show an 11.5% increase, namely from 1,146 in 1969 to 1,278 in 1970. A considerable number of these were issued on credentials from foreign countries.



Tradesmen Qualification certificates were issued this year for the first time in the Lather, Tile Setter, Floor Covering Mechanic, and Glassworker Trades, as well as the Maintenance certificate in the Elevator Contractor trade.

Interprovincial seals were earned by 1,365 candidates in 13 trades, for a total of 6,777 since the program began in 1959. This is indicative of the increased interest shown in the extended program for Journeymen.

#### PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

There were 19 Provincial Advisory Committee meetings convened during the year. A brief account of recommendations arising from the minutes is charted below.

<u>TRADE</u>	<u>NO. OF MEETINGS</u>	<u>RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS</u>
Carpenter	1	record book for 1971; school course revision
Plumber-Steamfitter	1	survey of second year apprentices; course revision
Auto-Body Mechanic	1	detailed course outline; survey maskers and sanders
Sheet Metal Mechanic	1	trade definition
Radio Technician	1	extension of first period course to 12 weeks
Refrigeration Mechanic	1	interprovincial exam for TQ; course revision
Cook	1	record book; theory exam for journeymen
Tile Setter	1	reduction of instructional time to 30 hours per week





Power Electrician	1	revision of fourth year exam
Communication Electrician	3	course revision; development of 5 exams
Baker	1	record book; minor course revision
Glassworker	1	revision of Journeyman exam
Electrical Mechanic	1	course building and revision
Instrument Mechanic	1	Manitoba participation development of course outline
Agricultural Mechanic	3	development of regulations and course material

#### REGIONAL OFFICE ACTIVITY

The five regional offices are organized to serve the public and promote training and certification in all parts of the Province. The following chart is indicative of the kinds of activity, and the extent of public contact that is borne by the Personnel at this level of Branch responsibility. Indeed, it is this kind of "grass-roots" activity which generates all of what is contained in this report. Generally, increases in field activities for all areas in 1970 reflects a steady growth in effectiveness of the program; this is particularly true in the Edmonton region, which now produces over 50% of the new apprentices, graduates, and apprentices attending technical schools. The percentage distribution by regions of the Provincial population is as follows:

Edmonton region- 47%	Calgary region- 30%	Lethbridge region- 11%
Red Deer region- 7%	Grande Prairie region- 5%	



BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS





This report is a summary of the activities of the Board of Industrial Relations in the administration and enforcement of The Alberta Labour Act for the year ended December 31st, 1970.

Parts I to IV of the Act inclusive deal with Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Labour Welfare, Vacation Pay, General Holiday Pay, and Industrial Standards Schedules.

Part V sets forth procedure for the purpose of Collective Bargaining.

Part VI sets forth procedure where female employees who are employed by employers to perform identical or substantially identical work as males may register claims for equal pay.

#### LABOUR STANDARDS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of Inspections	60,707	61,170	59,531
Number of Business Places Inspected	15,852	14,951	13,335
Number of Employees Affected by Inspections	116,365	147,293	145,715

#### SETTLEMENTS MADE

Overtime Arrears	\$ 66,383.11	\$103,114.45	\$ 91,164.53
Vacation Pay	77,573.37	105,358.07	104,629.94
Under-Payment of Minimum Wages	15,948.39	11,096.24	9,514.80
Non-Payment of Wages Due	124,033.58	208,359.75	208,780.47
General Holidays	<u>22,479.25</u>	<u>31,760.04</u>	<u>23,716.89</u>

TOTAL	\$ 306,417.70	\$459,688.55	\$437,806.63
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Employees Affected by Above Settlements	7,056	7,764	7,722
Number of Complaints Received	9,932	8,676**	9,100*
Amount of Weekly Increases Obtained for Employees	\$ 2,942.85	\$ 1,300.26	\$ 1,676.59

\* Adjusted year-end figure. Accumulative total: . 9,850.

\*\* Adjusted year-end figure. Accumulative total: 10,924.



<u>PROSECUTIONS</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of Businesses Charged	202	359	384
Number of Informations Entered	395	455	506
Number of Counts Involved	792	1,402	1,586
Convictions	87	194	232
Withdrawals	97	123	115
Pending	95	122	132
Dismissals	13	16	27
Appeals	0	0	2
Amounts of Fines Assessed	\$ 1,253.00	\$ 7,438.10	\$ 6,610.00
Amounts of Costs Assessed	686.40	759.30	2,283.83
<u>Amounts Implicated:</u>			
Overtime	\$ 2,460.40	\$ 2,770.71	\$ 5,844.91
Arrears of Wages	23,726.80	63,942.25	49,568.79
Vacation Pay	3,355.73	8,483.75	16,816.98
General Holiday Pay	210.73	1,913.57	3,731.77
Failure to comply with Industrial Standards Schedule - Painting	-----	288.00	-----
TOTAL	\$29,753.66	\$77,398.28	\$75,962.45





SUMMARY OF COURT CASES - BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Charges laid for Infractions of  
The Alberta Labour Act and Orders

For Year 1970

	Fines	Costs	I/D Days	Arrears	Information Brought Forward from 1969	Number of New Cases in 1970	Total Completed	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Committals	Warrants Executed	Balance
Sec. 10	Obstructing an Inspector	\$ 170.00	\$ 18.60	42	\$	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Sec. 11	Failure to Maintain or Produce Records	620.00	115.24	122		3	13	13	0	1	0	0	2
Sec. 29	Minimum Wage	912.00	491.25	145	5,844.91	13	33	27	2	11	0	0	6
Sec. 41	Failure to pay Wages	2,738.00	1,205.04	649	49,568.79	29	140	97	8	35	0	0	29
Sec. 43	Vacations with Pay	1,822.00	270.80	347	16,816.98	45	118	70	9	34	0	0	50
Sec. 41(6)	Failure to pay Order			60		8	25	3	2	14	0	0	14
Sec. 43(6)	Failure to pay Order			50		5	17	3	0	8	0	0	11
Sec. 126	General Holiday Pay	348.00	182.90	50	3,731.77	19	34	16	5	12	0	0	20
		\$6,610.00	\$2,283.83	1,465	\$75,962.45	122	384	232	27	115	0	0	132



# LABOUR WELFARE

## ANNUAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

1969-1970

	HOUSEKEEPING		TOILETS		LUNCHROOMS		HEAT		CHILDREN
	<u>1969-1970</u>		<u>1969-1970</u>		<u>1969-1970</u>		<u>1969-1970</u>		<u>1969-1970</u>
Outstanding on January 1st	16	14	26	33	3	6	1 2	1	0
Number of new instructions issued	23	15	38	17	8	9	3 2	1	0
Number of instructions completed	25	6	31	27	5	7	2 3	1	0
Outstanding as at December 31st	14	23	33	23	6	8	2 1	1	0
Number of employees involved in new instructions in 1970	Female		183						
	Male		<u>562</u>						
	TOTAL		745						





# DISPUTE SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>CONCILIATIONS</u>				
Applications for Appointment	182	244	194	181
Completed (Settled)	104	90	86	82
Pending	20	49	33	19
Withdrawn or Cancelled	1	8	7	6
To Conciliation Board	57	93	25	15
Lapsed	0	2	0	0
Conciliators Recommendations Rejected (Section 86)		2	43	59

## CONCILIATION BOARDS

Unanimous Awards	23	28	14	14
Majority Awards	7	28	13	4
Pending	2	5	0	1
Dissent by Employer Nominee	3	7	4	4
Dissent by Employee Nominee	4	21	9	0

## CONCILIATION BOARD AWARDS

Accepted by both parties	4	18	9	7
Accepted by Employers only	6	17	32	2
Accepted by Employees only	7	5	5	8
Rejected by both parties	31	12	7	1
Settled before Award Submitted	5	3	7	3

## VOTES:

Re: Conciliation Board Awards	50	132	45	5
Re: Strike Action	31	169	66	40
Re: Section 104 of The Alberta Labour Act	1	8	0	1
Re: Conciliator's Recommendation		7	89	79

## STRIKE AND LOCKOUTS

After provisions of The Alberta Labour Act complied with

Strikes	17	58	12	8
Lockouts	0	1	2	0

Numbers involved in Legal Strikes and Lockouts

Employers	17	59	12	14
Employees	1053	2044	1601	1586



BOARD ACTIVITIES - PART V

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>CERTIFICATIONS</u>				
Granted	184	150	197	133
Refused	67*	58*	57*	49
Returned	14	13	5	4
Pending	9	22	13	300
<u>REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION</u>				
Certification Revoked	10	10	9	16
Applications for Revocation Refused	15	2	13	7
Applications for Revocation Pending	0	6	0	13
Applications for Revocation Withdrawn	1	0	0	0
<u>REGISTRATIONS</u>				
Granted				1
Refused				0
Returned				0
Pending				10
<u>VOTES</u>				
Re: Appointment of Bargaining Agent	31	18	23	12
Re: Revocation of Certification	9	5	12	17
<u>BOARD MEETINGS</u>				
Number of Board Meetings- (Including Public Hearings)	65	40	68	68

\* Adjusted figure - includes applications refused following requests for withdrawal (previous reports showed "Withdrawn" separately).



#### GENERAL REMARKS

Of the 181 disputes referred to Conciliation Officers during 1970, 82 disputes were settled directly at the Conciliation Officer level, 74 were unsuccessful under the provisions of Section 86 (1) (b) or referred to Conciliation Boards and/or Arbitration, 6 were cancelled and 19 were outstanding and pending at the end of the year.

With a full year of proceedings under the provisions of Section 86 (1) (b), it is notable that although there were 59 unsuccessful conciliations and 15 disputes referred to Conciliation Boards and/or Arbitration, only 8 of these proceeded to actual strike or lock-out action.

With more disputes being proceeded with under the provisions of Section 86 (1) (b) during 1970, this has resulted in a far greater and more meaningful use of the Conciliators' services and that although in 59 instances the Conciliator's Recommendation for settlement was in effect rejected, the Conciliator continued to function, at the request of both parties, resulting in eventual settlement.





THE INDUSTRIAL WAGES SECURITY ACT

A comparative statement as to deposits and exemptions under The Industrial Wages Security Act is as follows:

<u>LUMBERING INDUSTRY</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Negotiable security	\$ 53,699.09	\$ 74,410.52	\$ 66,225.17
Non-negotiable security	<u>70,600.00</u>	<u>173,200.00</u>	<u>217,600.00</u>
	\$124,299.09	\$247,610.52	\$283,825.17

Exemption Certificates granted:	131	134	136
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<u>COAL MINING INDUSTRY</u>			
Negotiable security	\$ 11,600.00	\$ 11,560.07	\$ 6,560.07
Non-negotiable security	<u>24,500.00</u>	<u>31,100.00</u>	<u>3,100.00</u>
	\$ 36,100.00	\$ 42,660.07	\$ 9,660.07

Exemption Certificates granted:	39	39	40
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COAL MINING & LUMBERING INDUSTRIES

Total securities	\$160,399.09	\$290,270.59	\$293,485.24
Total Exemption Certificates	170	173	176



## ADDENDUM

### Minimum Wage Order No. 1 (1970) effective April 1, 1970, replacing Minimum Wage Order No. 1 (1965).

The new Order increased minimum wages from \$1.25 hourly to \$1.40 hourly effective April 1, 1970 with a further increase to \$1.55 hourly effective October 1, 1970 for persons eighteen years of age and over. The rates for persons under the full age of eighteen years, excluding students employed on a part time basis were also increased from \$1.10 to \$1.25 hourly effective October 1, 1970.

The amounts by which the minimum wage may be reduced for board and lodging were increased to

- (a) eight dollars (\$8.00) for twenty-one (21) meals in a week of seven (7) days;
- (b) seven dollars (\$7.00) for eighteen (18) meals in a week of six (6) days;
- (c) forty-five cents (45¢) for single meals;
- (d) four dollars (\$4.00) a week for lodging for a full week of seven (7) days;
- (e) sixty cents (60¢) per day for lodging for a period of less than a full week of seven (7) days.

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### General Holidays Order No. 2 (1970) effective July 1, 1970, replacing General Holidays Order No. 2 (1965).

The new Order increases the number of General Holidays for which an employee is to receive payment to seven, by including Victoria Day and Thanksgiving Day as General Holidays.

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### Female Telephone Operators Minimum Wage Order No. 4 (1970) effective June 1, 1970, replacing Female Telephone Operators Minimum Wage Order No. 4 (1965).

The new Order no longer provides a specific minimum wage for female telephone operators, Minimum Wage Order No. 1 (1970) now being applicable, but continues the provision of two hours pay for any period of employment less than two hours. It also continues the provision that ten hours of night duty where sleeping accommodation is provided is considered the equivalent of eight hours work.

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### Highway and Railway Construction Industries Order No. 7 (1970) effective June 1, 1970, replacing Highway and Railway Construction Industries Order No. 7 (1966).

The new Order provides for payment of overtime for any hours worked in excess of





10 in a day and 38 in a period of employment defined as each consecutive period of two weeks, the first period of employment commencing on a date fixed by the employer.

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Students Employed Part-Time Order No. 8 (1970) effective June 1, 1970, replacing Students Employed Part-Time Order No. 8 (1962).

This Order increased minimum wages from 55¢ per hour to 70¢ per hour on June 1, 1970 with a further increase to 85¢ per hour on October 1, 1970 for persons under the full age of 18 years. Rates for employees over the full age of 18 years were also increased from 65¢ hourly to 85¢ hourly on June 1, 1970 and a further increase to \$1.00 hourly effective October 1, 1970. The new Order applies to employees who are students employed on a part-time basis during the period they are attending school and to their employers.

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Transportation for Female Employees Order No. 9 (1970) effective June 1, 1970, replacing Transportation for Female Employees Order No. 9 (1958).

The new Order is applicable to all female employees in any employment and their employers removing the exemption formerly applied to female employees in Hospitals and Nursing Homes.

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Geophysical Exploration Industry Order No. 10 (1970) effective July 15, 1970, replacing Geophysical Exploration Industry Order No. 10 (1965).

The new Order has included the location of coal as a part of the Industry to which the Order is applicable.

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Hours of Work and Minimum Wages in Camps Order No. 13 (1970) effective June 1, 1970, replacing Hours of Work and Minimum Wages in Camps Order No. 13 (1965).

Minimum wage rates and deductions for-board and lodging provisions have been removed from the new Order, Minimum Wage Order No. 1 (1970) now being applicable.

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General Holidays in the Construction Industry Order No. 19 (1970) effective July 1, 1970, replacing General Holidays in the Construction Industry Order No. 19 (1966).

The new Order includes Victoria Day and Thanksgiving Day as general holidays and employees are now entitled to payment for the seven general holidays calculated at 2.8 per cent of regular earnings, replacing the former 2 per cent calculation.

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Rural Municipalities and Counties Road Work Order No. 23 (1970) effective November 1, 1970, replacing Rural Municipalities and Counties Road Work Order No. 23 (1957)



and Order No. 31 (1957).

The new Order requires payment of overtime for any hours worked in excess of 12 in a day or 242 in a month and provides for accumulated days of rest for a period not exceeding 24 days of work. The old Orders permitted payment for all hours worked at the employees' regular rate of pay.

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Commercial Travellers and Salesmen Order No. 25 (1970) effective July 1, 1970, replacing Commercial Travellers and Salesmen Order No. 25 (1965).

The new Order provides for an increase in minimum wages from \$50.00 per week to \$56.00 per week on July 1, 1970 with a further increase to \$62.00 per week on October 1, 1970.

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Oil Well Service Industry Order No. 29 (1970) effective July 15, 1970, replacing Oil Well Service Industry Order No. 29 (1965).

The application of the Order was extended to include employees of employers designated by the Board who provide supplementary operations or services necessary to the Oil Well Service Industry that are not defined in the Order.

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Taxicab Industry Order No. 30 (1970) effective June 1, 1970, replacing Taxicab Industry Order No. 30 (1965).

Minimum wage rates are removed from the Order and Minimum Wage Order No. 1 (1970) is now applicable.

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Ambulance Industry Order No. 34 (1970) effective June 1, 1970, replacing Ambulance Industry Order No. 34 (1965).

Minimum wage rates are removed from the Order and Minimum Wage Order No. 1 (1970) is now applicable.

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Garment Industry Order No. 39 (1970) effective June 1, 1970, replacing Garment Industry Order No. 39 (1970).

On June 1, 1970, the minimum wage for inexperienced employees was increased to \$1.15 per hour for the first four weeks the employee is engaged in the Garment Industry and \$1.30 per hour for the second four weeks. On October 1, 1970, the above rates were further amended to \$1.30 per hour for the first four weeks and \$1.45 per hour for the second four weeks.



BOILERS BRANCH





## SECTION 1

### SUMMARY

#### A. Accidents

During the year 1970 there were 38 accidents that involved the failure of equipment which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act. These accidents resulted in injuries to six persons.

In addition to the above, we were also concerned with the investigation of six accidents in which the circumstances were closely associated with our operations but did not involve failure of equipment subject to our jurisdiction. (These accidents resulted in the loss of three lives and injuries to eight persons).

The following is a summary of accidents of major consequence which occurred during the year.

An accident at the Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Co. Ltd. Fox Creek Kaybob Gas Processing Plant, on January 6th, resulted in the death of one workman and the hospitalization of four other persons following an unsuspected release of Hydrogen Sulphide Gas. During the process of draining amine and  $H_2S$  to a concrete sump tank (18' x 9' x 15' deep), a concrete manway cover apparently lifted - allowing  $H_2S$  to be discharged to atmosphere in an area where three men



were working. The deadly properties of Hydrogen Sulphide gas are indicated by the fact that the Ambulance Rescue Team were also overcome by  $H_2S$  after loading only two of the workmen into their ambulance.

An accident at the N.A.I.T. Welding Test Shop, on February 2nd, involved a welder who was undertaking a Performance Qualification Test. In this case, the welder received an eye injury which, although not serious, resulted in our taking out Accident Insurance to cover welders who are undertaking P.Q. tests. The need for continuing this type of insurance is, however, still in some doubt.

A fatal accident occurred at a well head installation in the Carbon area on May 5th. In this mishap an operator was killed when attempting to purge a line for a field gathering system. Our investigation was terminated on finding that the equipment which failed was not subject to our jurisdiction.

An accident which could have had very serious consequences occurred at the Amoco West Whitecourt Gas Plant on June 10th. In this incident there was a failure of a 4" relief valve line for a high pressure inlet separator. The pipe failure was caused by excessive vibration in the line when inlet gas was being routed to flare. The plant was safely shut down without any injuries or damage which could have resulted from the sudden release of hydrogen sulphide gas within the process area. Necessary corrective measures were taken to avoid a recurrence of this incident.

Another accident which resulted in the loss of one life and injuries to three other persons occurred at an Amoco Battery Site in the Swan Hills Area on October 15th. This incident involved a flash fire which occurred during a treater cleaning operation. The cause of this accident was attributed to inadequate safety precautions being taken when servicing the treater.





The following is a summary of the accidents that occurred during 1970 and which are classified according to Types and Causes:

Types of Accidents

Fires and/or Gas Explosions	15
Rupture of Pressure Containing Parts	17
Overheating of Boilers	10
Scalding of Employees	3
Gas Poisoning	2

Causes of Accidents

Operation Errors	16
Faulty Installations	11
Failure of Equipment	20

B. Prosecutions

While there were no charges laid for violations of the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act during the year 1970, there was one instance where an owner has indicated that he does not intend to comply with the rules relating to the installation of additional safety devices that are presently required for unattended hot water heating boilers.

The owner was given 12 months to comply with instructions and advised that no further inspection certificates will be issued until the prescribed fittings are installed.

C. New Construction

A continuous and vigorous development of our Oil and Gas Industry was most apparent during the year with several large construction programmes underway. In our endeavour to keep pace with the activity in this area, our resources were taxed to the full.



The number of designs submitted, accepted and registered have surpassed previous records. Major construction projects with which we are directly involved include the following:

Gulf Oil Canada Limited - Edmonton Refinery.

This 80,000 barrel per day complex will have the largest crude oil processing capacity in Western Canada. The project is now nearing completion and is expected to be ready for operation in the Spring of 1971.

Chevron Standard Limited - Kaybob South.

This plant, which involves complete gas treating and sulphur recovery facilities, is the largest and most costly gas processing plant presently under construction. The raw gas intake will be 445 mmcf/D with a sulphur production of 2,666 long tons per day. Completion is slated for September 1971 at a cost of approximately 60 million dollars.

The Gulf Oil and Imperial Oil Gas Processing Plants, at Strachan and Quirk Creek respectively, were recently completed "medium sized" plants, each involving the construction of gas treating and sulphur recovery facilities.

A further extensive expansion program is now underway at the Shell Canada Limited, Waterton Plant. The raw gas intake to the plant will be doubled while the production of sulphur will be increased to 2,966 long tons/day. Completion is scheduled for the fall of 1971.

Another large gas stripping plant is presently under construction by Dome Petroleum Limited, near Empress, at the junction point between the Alberta Gas Trunk Line System and Trans Canada Pipe Line's main transmission line. The design of this plant is based on a low temperature extraction system which will involve construction of large diameter vessels and pipework to low alloy and stainless steel specifications.





The Aquitaine Company of Canada have also started construction of their Ram River Gas Plant. The first stage of this plant will have a maximum production of 150 mmcf/D sales gas, 3000 B/D condensate, and 2,000 long tons of sulphur per day. The stage one plant will cost 35-40 million dollars.

In the field of Power Generation, two new thermal plants have recently been put into operation.

#### Edmonton Power-Clover Bar Generating Station

This is a gas-fired plant of 165 MW. Another unit of the same generating capacity will also be installed at this power station.

#### Calgary Power - Sundance Generating Station

This plant is located on the South side of Lake Wabamun. It has a coal fired steam generator with an electric generating capacity of 300 MW. Three more units of the same size are intended to be installed at this station.

Also under construction, by Canadian Utilities Ltd., is a 150 MW thermal plant at Grande Cache. The coal that is rejected for export, from the mining operation, will be utilized as fuel for power generation.

It may be of interest to note that a failure of a large pressure vessel head for one of the foregoing projects exemplifies the significance of our departmental organization which is all integrated to ensure the safety of the vessel in operation. While the procedures of design survey and shop inspections are essentially oriented to ensure adherence to minimum code standards, it remained for the hydrostatic test, conducted on completion of construction, to prove that the vessel was unsafe.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the material supplied did not conform to chemical and physical properties as required by the specifications and this was attributed to the main cause for the rupture. Fortunately,





preparation for the final test in our inspection process brought this inadequacy to light - with only minor injuries to one person.

#### D. Service Inspections of Pressure Vessels

The following list indicates some of the types of potential hazards which have been found by our Inspection Staff while carrying out routine service inspections.

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Safety valve seized or inoperative	171	234	252	218
Low water fuel cut-off inoperable	145	128	128	161
Free air inlet inadequate	10	11	11	2
Heating surfaces of boiler heavily scaled	119	209	191	163
Severe corrosion requiring repairs	391	320	335	303
Miscellaneous unsafe conditions	436	1,033	1,390	1,588
Insufficient safety valve relieving capacity	25	27	28	42
Boiler water gauge glass inoperative	27	33	22	22
Accessories and connections requiring repairs	220	304	454	353
Condemned or ordered out of service	80	98	78	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,624	2,397	2,889	2,895

With an ever-increasing number of pressure vessels being brought under registration, and a limited number of Inspectors to cover the entire Province, it is apparent that our service inspections will require to be more concentrated on equipment which presents the greatest hazard to the general public and to the safety of operating personnel.

One phase of our operations which, I believe, could be given a lower priority, in regard to re-inspection, would be oil field and well head vessels such as treaters and oil and gas separators. These types of vessels are generally installed in isolated locations and could in many cases be safely exempt from annual registration. The only requirement being for an initial inspection when fabricated or when undergoing alterations or repairs.



## E. Examinations

### Engineers

The number of candidates examined for various classes of engineers' certificates during the year 1970 has surpassed all previous records. With the continual construction of new plants in the Province there still remains, however, a critical shortage of qualified operating personnel, in the higher categories, to meet the needs of industry.

The trend has been to provide a minimum number of more highly trained operators to ensure safe plant operation. The majority of the gas processing plants are now following a procedure in which operators receive training in all aspects of plant operation. A specific class of Engineers' Certificate is usually required to be eligible for promotion to a key operator's position.

### Welders

The demand for qualified pressure vessel welders for the many construction projects in the Province continued throughout the year.

In an effort to meet their own needs (for construction of the Gulf Oil Refinery), Canadian Bechtel Ltd. sponsored upgrading courses for the training of welders to qualify for our Pressure Welders' Certificates. These courses were conducted at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology and training was supplied free of charge to eligible welders who were desirous of obtaining employment or improving their present status. A total of 215 welders undertook this training with 61 qualifying for Pressure Vessel Welders' Certificates.

We were again requested to send Inspectors outside of the Province to examine welders who, if successful in their tests, would be eligible for employment on Alberta construction projects. A total of 70 welders were examined under this arrangement with certificates being issued in favour of 49 candidates.





The facilities for the testing of welders in Calgary have been greatly improved with a move to a new Welding Test Shop which is now located in the previously closed Motor Vehicle Testing Centre.

We are now considering the need for a Welding Test Shop to be located in Lethbridge. The present arrangement of using the facilities and equipment of private firms is causing an imposition on the owners. I would therefore recommend that Government owned Welding Test facilities be provided for the Lethbridge Area.

#### F. Staff Establishment

Two new technical positions were created during the year. These include an Engineer Examiner on our Head Office Staff and a Field Supervisor for our Edmonton District Inspection Staff.

The appointment of an Engineer Examiner has improved the efficiency of our operations by speeding up the marking of examination papers and relieving Inspectors from this type of work so that they may concentrate their efforts on inspection duties.

The appointment of a Field Supervisor has also enabled us to provide more direct assistance to the newer members of our inspection staff and to help maintain efficiency and uniformity in our field operations.

Two new Inspectors joined our staff at mid-year to fill vacant positions created by the foregoing appointments from our Edmonton District Inspection Staff.

There was a considerable amount of disablement of our staff due to illness during 1970. With an ever-increasing volume of work we can ill afford the loss of any members from our working force. We are hopeful that the New Year will see an improvement in regard to health problems suffered during the past year.



We have experienced great difficulty in attracting adequately trained personnel for our Inspection Staff. Under the present arrangement we are required to limit our selection of applicants to Inspection Engineer I positions only. This is a most unsatisfactory arrangement as we are sometimes unable to obtain any suitable applicants when competitions are held.

I would therefore recommend that our Inspector I positions be maintained as a Training or Probationary period and that we be authorized to advertise future Inspection Engineer positions in the I-II category.

#### G. Staff Training

Nine members of our staff were successful in the examinations which they undertook for a Commission issued by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors.

Two of our National Board Commissioned Inspectors also undertook a two-week training course, at Columbus, Ohio in the Fabrication and Inspection of Welded Pressure Vessels which was conducted by the teaching staff from the Welding Engineering Department at Ohio State University. I am pleased to report that our Inspectors were successful in attaining their "Engineering Specialist" designation which is awarded by the ASME.

Another special two-week training course was given to eight newer members of our Inspection Staff. This course was conducted at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology and was specifically adapted to provide additional training in the field of welding and materials testing.

It is particularly gratifying to report that twenty-two members of our technical staff have undertaken various training courses to gain increased knowledge relating to our specific field of endeavour. All members of our staff are encouraged to keep abreast of the developments being made in all aspects of our operations.





## H. General Office Administration

### Fees

I am pleased to report that outstanding fees for registration of pressure vessels, at the year end, amount to less than one half of one per cent.

### Audit

Our audit examination, from July 20th to September 25th, covered a three year period in our operations and indicated that certain corrective measures would be required in some aspects of our office procedures. It was indeed a most thorough check on our records keeping system and we are appreciative of the assistance given to us. We would hope, however, that future audit checks will be carried out at more frequent intervals.

### Computers

In recent years it became apparent that in order to cope with the steadily increasing number of designs, without further staff, some form of technical aid would be essential. With this objective in mind we entered into an agreement in March with Canadian General Electric Company Ltd. for Computer Time-Sharing services. Our exposure to computer services and its potential to satisfy our operational needs became immediately evident.

In the Edmonton area, computer time-sharing facilities were a recent innovation and competition for the supply of services was developing. After a short period of time with Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., it was determined that superior facilities more suited to our particular type of programme, and at a lower cost to the Department, were available elsewhere. On June 1st, we engaged the services of Computer Sciences Canada Ltd. and I would mention that this company has in all respects given us excellent service. Since June we have received much technical assistance, including educational seminars for our staff.





While we remain in the development stage, progress is apparent. It has been difficult however to devote as much time as we would prefer, in expanding our present programmes, since our work load has remained heavy. Eventually most of our calculations will be completed through the computer - this should lead to more time available for checking of overall construction details.

Our staff have enthusiastically received the aid of computer services and have enrolled in courses to assist them in regard to same.

Relating our present costs on a per vessel design basis, our increased efficiency and the time saved in evaluation, it is my opinion that our venture into computer services for the design survey section has already been justified.

Through the generous gestures of a manufacturer and an owner of a computer programme, an opportunity occurred in March of 1970 to use a pressure vessel flange check programme. Since flange checking usually involves long and tedious calculations, access to the programme for assessment purposes was enthusiastically received. Continued use of the programme with only a minor cost to the Department has been in effect since that time. Although it must be reported that this programme has been of definite value to the Design Survey Section, its continued use would to some extent depend on future fiscal arrangements or our ability to develop a similar programme.

The operation of the AGT terminal (TWX) is now more-or-less completely under the control of our secretarial staff. Since this machine is more complex to operate than types previously encountered by our staff, they are highly commended for their adaption and efficiency in keeping pace with this latest development in our operations.



## SECTION V

### LEGISLATION

#### A. The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act

Amendments to the Act in 1970 place a greater degree of responsibility on the owner and/or engineering contractor with regard to the inspections of piping before it is initially placed into service. The Act also now includes provision to make it an offence for a person to contravene any of the Regulations under the Act.

#### B. The Regulations under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act

##### (1) Part I Regulations

Revisions to these Regulations included placing limitations on the use of cast iron as a material of construction for pressure vessels, fittings or accessories to which the Act applies.

Our requirements for the inspection of piping systems were also revised in order to be consistent with the amendments in the Act regarding the owners responsibility.

##### (2) Part II Regulations

No amendments.

##### (3) Part IV Regulations

No amendments.

##### (4) Part V Regulations

No amendments.





## SECTION VI

### CONCLUSION

There has been a great deal of activity in every phase of our operations during the year 1970. With the steady increase in new construction we are faced with a rising problem of maintaining adequate service inspections to help ensure the safe operation of existing boilers and pressure vessels.

While every aspect of our operations is based on essential minimum requirements, it is now evident that we must more closely examine our methods to ascertain where improvements can be made. Our objective will be to provide a continuing good service for new construction and also provide greater inspection coverage for the existing vessels in service.

A brief appraisal of proposed construction projects indicates that ever-increasing demands will be made on the services provided by the Boilers Branch towards industrial development in the Province of Alberta.

Respectfully submitted,

A.J.R. Rees  
Chief Inspector of Boilers

January 18, 1971.



ELECTRICAL PROTECTION BRANCH



## ELECTRICAL PROTECTION BRANCH

The Electrical Protection Branch is responsible for the programs which ensure, as far as practicable, an electrically safe environment for the citizens of the Province. Consumer and industry protection as well as occupational safety is provided for essentially through the development and application of safety standards and controls governing the acceptance, installation and maintenance of materials and equipment required in the generation, distribution and utilization of electrical energy.

Through the Branch activities a reduction in loss of life and injury from electrical accidents to members of the general public and industry personnel is achieved. Also, these minimize loss of life and property from fires of electrical origin.

### INSPECTIONS

While the number of permits issued to cover new projects, and the number of inspections, have not materially changed, there is a continued need to concentrate more effort in the special inspection area, and in the examination of large complex undertakings. The situation is reflected in the gradual increase in plan examinations, and the number of permits issued for large industrial projects. Increased activity in the manufacture of pre-fab or factory-built homes, semi-portable structures, etc. has necessitated a marked step-up in the control exercised in this area and the developments of appropriate standards for the electrical systems contained therein.





## INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Reports issued on installations covered by permits	36,481	36,712	39,196
Reports issued on installations not covered by permit	4,654	3,979	3,894
Transmission and distribution line reports	1,571	1,884	2,323
Inspections for approval of equipment	<u>1,781</u>	<u>2,644</u>	<u>2,297</u>
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	44,487	45,219	47,710

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The number of permits approved for new installations and/or alterations to existing wiring at farmsteads decreased to 4,830 from 5,430 the previous year. This represents a continuation of the downward trend that has been in evidence the last few years.

The extensive use of electrical energy continues to reflect itself in the number of fatal accidents and electrical fires investigated at farm premises. Again a number of individuals and farm animals were electrocuted, and investigations revealed that in practically all cases the accidents were a direct result of improperly maintained electrical systems, or the addition of facilities using improper materials following the completion of initial wiring.

## ACCIDENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS - SAFETY EDUCATION

The results of fire and accident investigations undertaken substantiate the need for continued vigilance to ensure a reasonable degree of electrical safety for the public. Some five fatal accidents caused by electricity were investigated last year. Fire statistics in-



dicade that electricity is a major contributor to the loss in this area. Because of what this means in terms of human suffering, lost time, and property damage, and since these accidents invariably result from the misuse and/or abuse of electrical wiring materials, an effective comprehensive reinspection program has been maintained as an initial part of Branch operations. Since most citizens are becoming more involved with electrical apparatus in their everyday environment; an effective educational program on the safe use of electricity is an important consideration. To this end, the Branch has assembled a slide presentation which shows misused and abused electrical equipment, and emphasizes the programs and steps being taken to ensure a safe environment, has been given some prominence throughout the past year.

#### ACCIDENT STATISTICS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Fatal accidents: persons	3	10	5
animals	13	131	20
Non-fatal accidents	83	124	131
Fires	33	48	26

#### TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

The number of inspection reports issued on transmission and distribution lines increased 46.7% in 1970 over 1968. The limited number of lines constructed in conjunction with the farm electrification program, and residential construction were offset to a certain extent by an increase in installations for commercial and industrial developments.





This resulted in little change being recorded in the total volume of construction. As these reports list defects noted during routine inspection trips, which involve potentially hazardous conditions for the general public, it is evident that there is a need for effective maintenance programs by the utilities.

In recognition of the need to keep the "Electrical Protection Act" standards up-to-date with new construction techniques and work methods which involve electrical safety considerations, technical advisory committees have been organized under the auspices of this Branch. These continued to be active throughout the year in reassessing the existing overhead and underground line construction and work practice requirements.

Close liaison was maintained with the Canadian Standards Association to ensure that the Electrical Inspection Branch safety program is closely coordinated with standards established by the C. S. A. During the past year Branch representatives participated in the formulation of new standards for overhead and underground utility line construction.

In addition, a representative of the Branch attended meetings of the Canadian Electrical Association, which considers safety programs and new construction techniques. With the latest information from such gatherings on new safety practices and construction methods, we are in a much better position to determine future Branch standards and policies.

In deliberation with industry representatives a new set of safety requirements for the operation of electrical lines and equipment were drawn up and received general acceptance. These new safety rules were adopted by Order in Council, distributed to industry representatives, and are now in force.



Problems continue to be experienced with the operation of equipment in the vicinity of energized power lines in such a manner that contacts are made with energized conductors, resulting in serious and fatal injuries. Some 30 investigations of such instances were carried out by the Branch last year, which gives some indication of the magnitude of the problem. It seems evident that the educational and regulatory programs must be stepped-up to minimize such incidents.

#### CERTIFICATION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

During 1970 the number of holders of Alberta certificates issued under the Electrical Protection Act increased by 384 certificates over the previous year for a total of 4,686 issued to date. Of this total, approximately 747 certificates are of the annually renewable, Master or restricted Master type certifying that the holders thereof are qualified to be issued permits. This figure represents a slight decrease of such certificates from 1968.

The number of valid Rural Wiremen certificates issued decreased in 1970 to 70 from 77 in 1968. While it is apparent that there will be a need for the continuation of the Rural Wiremen Certification Program for some time yet, there is evidence that the services of qualified electrical workers are becoming more readily available in rural areas. For this reason there should be a gradual decrease in the number of individuals holding such certificates.

Some 35 candidates undertook examinations for Master certificates, whereby their knowledge of such factors as public safety considerations, Provincial regulations, Workmen's Compensation Board and Apprenticeship training requirements, etc. was tested. The passing average was 50 per cent, with 27 receiving certificates.





Field staff continued, while carrying out routine inspections, to check the credentials of persons found working on the job to ensure that they have valid certification, or are registered in accordance with the apprenticeship regulations. Numerous checks during 1970 revealed cases where individuals performing electrical work were neither registered or certified, and action was taken to prevent these unqualified persons from installing hazardous wiring for the public.

The effectiveness of the certification program in bringing about a high standard of wiring as far as the public is concerned continues to be much in evidence, and confirms the value of such legislation as a public protection measure. Inquiries about this program from other locales indicate that it is being used as a model in drafting similar legislation. Efforts are being made to make the various certification systems in the different locales in Canada as compatible as possible so that reciprocal agreements with respect to interprovincial standards examinations and other similar standards can be advanced to as high a degree as is reasonably possible.





ELEVATOR AND FIXED CONVEYANCES BRANCH



## ELEVATOR AND FIXED CONVEYANCES BRANCH

This Branch is charged with enforcing regulations respecting the installation, operation, and maintenance of passenger and freight elevator, and other fixed conveyances to ensure the safety of the public.

### INSPECTIONS

All elevators operating in the Province were inspected by the Branch at least once during 1970. Inspections of equipment under Federal jurisdiction, in accordance with an agreement entered into with the Federal Government, totalled 184.

Initial inspections and tests were conducted for 15 new ski-areas; including rope tows (9), T-bars (5), and 1 chair-lift. Regular inspections on aerial tramways, chairlifts, and tows totalled 132; requiring 96 re-inspections. One hundred and seventy-eight (178) drawings were checked and approved for new elevators, escalators, and dumbwaiter machines, with 13 being for workmen's hoists.

### INSTALLATIONS

During 1970, two hundred and thirty-two new elevator, escalator, and dumbwaiters were checked and approved, as well as 10 major alterations to existing equipment. This is the greatest number of new installations in the Province's history. A large number of these were passenger elevators in high-rise apartment buildings.

#### NEW INSTALLATIONS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Passengers	111	180	178
Private residence	2	1	1





	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Escalators	8	7	6
Freights	13	16	20
Dumbwaiters	23	14	22
Belt lifts	1	1	1
Workmen's hoists	4	10	4
Major Alternations:			
passengers	5	5	7
freights	-	3	2
dumbwaiters	-	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	167	237	242

#### ACCIDENTS

Alberta continued to report serious and fatal accidents to the Department of Labour, Ottawa. No fatal accidents occurred in 1970 on elevators, escalators, or dumbwaiter machines. A total of 51 accidents were reported and investigated. Most of these accidents were of a minor nature, with many resulting from carelessness on the part of the victim, such as closing a door on one's arm or hand.

#### ACCIDENTS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Escalators	43	21	18
Passengers	9	9	12
Freights	20	20	19
Dumbwaiters	-	3	1
Inclined lifts	-	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	72	53	51



Branch representatives continue to meet with various agencies and organizations concerned with establishing and up-dating standards for public safety.



GAS PROTECTION BRANCH





The Gas Protection Branch experienced a very busy year during 1970.

Although there was a slight decrease in the number of gas installation permits issued, the work volume was sufficient to cause a heavy backlog, which prompts a continuous effort to perform the maximum volume of field work possible, while at the same time maintaining a balance of time adequate to handle the heavy increasing number of requests from the public and industry for information, special inspections, and investigations.

As in the past several years, the highlight of the year was the use of plastic pipe to replace steel pipe for gas service lines. The total mileage of such pipe installed in Alberta is now estimated to be in excess of 6,000 miles. As further research and testing continues, it is expected that the quality of plastic pipe materials will increase, thereby enhancing the economic aspect of its usage.

#### INSPECTIONS:

During the past year the Branch has maintained close liaison with local Inspection Authorities in cities, towns, and villages. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining qualified inspection personnel, and consequently, in maintaining satisfactory inspection service. As a result the Branch assumed the inspection work in an additional 10 towns and villages during the year. Installation of 7 new gas distribution systems resulted. The Branch also surveyed plans and carried out inspections in conjunction with these new systems.

The Branch continued its program of inspections on mobile homes and travel trailers manufactured in the Province. Prototype models were examined and approved, and regular inspections ensured that subsequent production was identical to the approved model.



Operational tests and Special Inspections conducted by the Industrial Inspection Division, in co-operation with the large utilities, was comparable to the previous year's operations with 769 being recorded.

Considerable progress was made on the overriding Canadian Standards Association standard embracing the installation of electrical, oil and gas systems in mobile homes and travel trailers. Manufacturers are now able to make application to inspection laboratories for the investigation and certification of all types of mobile housing. Once approval is gained, the units become acceptable for sale without modification throughout Canada. It is expected that during the next few years the majority of Canadian manufacturers of such products will take advantage of this service.

#### INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Installations covered by permits	17,786	18,889	19,747
Installations not covered by permits	3,845	4,222	2,503
Approval of domestic and commercial appliances	553	503	425
Approval of industrial equipment	322	265	277
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total reports issued	22,506	23,879	22,952
Plans received and approved	19	31	22

Of particular interest was the relocation of the Gas Protection Branch Laboratory in the Fall of 1970. The new quarters with its diversity of gas testing equipment should lead to a more efficient operation in this area.





## CERTIFICATION

The Branch Certification Section continued with its program of reviewing work performed by gasfitters prior to the re-issuance of certificates. This has proven to be very beneficial in maintaining a very high quality of gasfitting.

### CERTIFICATIONS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
First Class Gasfitters Certificates issued	115	616	489
First Class "P" Type Gasfitters Certificates issued	728	774	807
Second Class "P" Type Gasfitters Certificates issued	4	4	5
Total First Class Gasfitters Certificate holders	1,886	1,995	2,151
Total "P" Type Gasfitters Certificate holder (First & Second Class)	732	778	812

## ACCIDENTS

In spite of endeavours at all times to promote safety in the use of gas-fitting appliances and equipment, and the distribution and handling of natural and liquified petroleum gases, a number of unfortunate accidents occurred, caused by careless misuse of gas. An informed and safety conscious public is the best hope for a diminution of this type of accident. The means to this end calls for co-ordinated efforts by all segments of gas industry.



ACCIDENTS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Fatal accidents investigated	8	3	5
Non-fatal accidents investigated	23	23	24
Fires & explosions investigated	20	29	29

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Branch representatives continued throughout 1970 to attend meetings of organizations concerned with establishing standards for public safety.



HUMAN RIGHTS BRANCH





## HUMAN RIGHTS BRANCH

The Human Rights Act provides that no person or class of persons shall be denied accommodation, services or facilities available in places to which the public is customarily admitted, or be discriminated against in such places or denied occupancy or be discriminated against in respect of rental of a self-contained dwelling unit in a building which contains three or more such units for rent. Similar protection is extended persons seeking employment, and in employment, as well as in respect of membership in trade unions and employer organizations. The Act does not apply to employment in private homes, or in exclusively religious, philanthropic, educational, or social organizations not operated for private profit or where a bona fide occupational qualification exists. Provision is made for effective enforcement of the legislation. The administrator is responsible for administering the Act, developing educational programs, and promoting the principles established by the Act.

### COMPLAINTS

As more Alberta citizens become aware of the services this Branch offers the caseload continues to increase. During 1970 there were 101 concerns registered. A few of these were related to areas which are definitely within the human rights realm, but which are not yet covered by Statute. There were as well numerous inquiries from individuals seeking redress for or information concerning a variety of grievances outside the scope of the Branch's terms of reference.

### COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Formal complaints (registered by aggrieved party)	86
Informal complaints (registered by third party)	<u>15</u>
Total number of complaints registered	101



COMPLAINTS SETTLED

Formal complaints - settled	40
- pending	3
- withdrawn	7
Informal complaints - settled	7
- pending	0
- withdrawn	1
Complaints beyond jurisdiction of the Act:	
(a) formal (referred to appropriate authority)	22
(b) informal (referred to appropriate authority)	6
(c) administratively closed	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	101

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED IN AREA OF:

Employment	48
Public Accommodation	8
Public Services	10
Apartment Accommodation	13
Other non-Public Accommodation	4
Miscellaneous	<u>18</u>
TOTAL	101

EDUCATION

The educational program of the Branch continued throughout 1970, and brought the staff into contact with a wide variety of ethnic organizations. Intensive work has been done in assisting heads of service agencies, such as in the Grande Prairie "Concern 70" program undertaken jointly with the National Film Board and the Citizenship Branch, Department of Secretary of State.





Branch personnel continued to fill requests to address groups, appear on radio and television programs, and act as resource persons at workshops and conferences. Other continuing activities include the dissemination of human rights brochures, display scrolls, placards and the program to remove discriminatory specifications from "Application For Employment Forms" used within this Province. The Branch has also responded to 144 specific requests for human rights information, as well as numerous telephone inquiries. "Human Concern", the Branch quarterly newsletter, continues to be well received by its ready public. Several letters have been received commenting positively on the place this information periodical is filling in the community.

#### INFORMATION SERVICES

To increase the input of information coming to it, the Human Rights Branch in 1970 established communication links with all kindred agencies, throughout the North American continent. Newletters, reports, legislation, and other relevant materials are now being received from 52 jurisdictions, thereby greatly assisting the Branch in keeping abreast of the latest developments in this field throughout Canada and the United States.

The Human Rights Branch library is currently undergoing a reorganizing process, which, when completed, should result in the most comprehensive collection of documents of such a nature in the Province. This should prove to be of invaluable assistance to Branch staff, and to anyone who in conducting studies or research into this area.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

In October 1970 the Branch launched a campaign to acquaint the owners of apartment buildings with the legislation governing anti-discriminatory measures in apartment rental. Attractive brochures, along with an accompanying letter



setting forth the underlying philosophy and intent of such measures, were forwarded to the managers of apartments throughout Alberta. Response has definitely indicated a favourable attitude towards such steps being taken.



PENSION BENEFITS ACT BRANCH





## PENSION BENEFITS ACT BRANCH

This Branch is charged with the Administration of the Pension Benefits Act. The intent of this legislation, which came into force as of January 1, 1967, is to safeguard the rights of employees with regard to the benefits promised by pension plans.

In order to achieve this end, the Act requires that all employer-employee pension plans in operation shall contractually provide for vesting, funding, the investment of pension fund moneys, and the giving of an explanation of the terms and conditions of the plan to each member. It is also necessary for each employer to register each plan in effect, with the Branch, and thereafter submit an Annual Return showing membership statistics and contributions made to the plan for the previous year.

There was an increased number of enquiries regarding the provisions of the Act, from both employers and employees, the majority of these being in connection with vesting. It would appear the "Explanation to Employee" requirement of the Act is in part responsible for the increased knowledge of and interest in pension plans. Employers and consultants are to be commended on the quality and completeness of the explanatory booklets issued, and the time and effort given to the compilation of these.

In 1969 this Branch entered into an agreement with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics providing for production of non-financial statistics in relation to pension plans. The supplying of initial data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in accordance with this program has now been completed, and it is expected that information resulting from this input will be available to the various jurisdictions shortly.

The Superintendent of Pensions participated in the Sixth Annual Inter-provincial Conference on Uniform Pensions held in Toronto during November, 1970.



Many aspects of the pension field were discussed, but the need to up-date the legislation in the light of past experience, and the trend towards better benefits in the pension plan assumed priority. The final consensus of opinion was that the various Acts were in danger of falling behind, and that each jurisdiction should review the Act for which it is responsible with a view to examining jointly all changes considered necessary.

It is understood that new rules are shortly to be issued by the Department of National Revenue, in respect to registration of pension plans for income tax purposes. These rules will contain changes to some old rules necessitated by current trends in pension plans, and policy changes. The new rules will be more explicit, and should result in a lot less differences of interpretation than were possible with the previous rules.

Statistical information relating to the pension plans submitted for registration since the Act came into force up to December 31, 1970 is as follows:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Application received	2,088	2,676	2,569	2,654
Already registered by other provinces & duplicate filings	<u>577</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>667</u>
TOTAL PENDING APPROVAL	1,511	1,814	1,907	1,987
<u>ACTION TAKEN</u>				
Plans examined	802	1,791	1,900	1,980
Plans accepted (registered)	615	1,688	1,815	1,909
Plans cancelled	12	108	253	462
Plans not accepted (includes unexamined)	884	80	28	13





	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Plans transferred under reciprocal arrangements:				
- to Alberta supervision	Nil	Nil	60	69
- from Alberta supervision	Nil	Nil	26	52
Amendments to accepted plans	43	338	762	1,232



THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ACT



## THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ACT

On the basis of new licences issued, it would appear that the majority of employment agencies will attempt to specialize in a specific industry rather than to provide services which have application to the general public. An example of this is the Key Punch Centre of Edmonton which was licensed this year and confines its service to the supply of personnel trained as Key Punch operators and verifiers. This is also the case with several employment agencies that confine their activities to oil and gas industries exclusively.

Requests for copies of Alberta's regulations have been received from other provinces in Canada during the year, particularly for the purpose of enacting similar legislation in their respective jurisdictions. This would indicate that the need for protection as afforded by Alberta's Employment Agencies Act and corresponding legislation in a number of other provinces is also becoming evident elsewhere in Canada.

The following statistics reflect the activities of this administration:

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of licences issued	19	44	48
Number of licences cancelled	-	1	3
Number of renewals	-	24	35
Number of initial licences	19	20	10
Amount of licence fees received	\$ 562.00	\$1,692.00	\$2,052.00
Calgary	10	27	23
Edmonton	9	16	22





THE TRADE SCHOOLS REGULATION ACT



# THE TRADE SCHOOLS REGULATION ACT

1970

## ANNUAL REPORT

The statistical and revenue report for the year ending December 31, 1970, as attached, outlines a summary of the activities and administration of The Trade Schools Regulation Act by the Department of Labour.

The year was an active one, particularly in the area of enforcement, as the Department entered into prosecution against the operator of a Trade School. In the first instance charges were laid for the alleged admission to a course of instruction of a person under the age of sixteen years, without the approval of the Minister, and resulted in a conviction. The second case remains before the courts, on charges alleging that this same operator employed an unqualified instructor.

The number of new courses approved during the year are noteworthy, in that the majority of these relate to instructions in the field of computer and data processing equipment. This reflects the proliferation of such technical systems in industry throughout the Province, and the corresponding need for qualified staff to operate the machines.

Also of interest was the decision of the Institute of Home Study, of Santa Clara, California, to establish a facility in Calgary, Alberta. This school offers a correspondence course in motel management, and the move into Alberta reflects its concern with and its willingness to offer instruction which is adapted specifically to conditions which exist in the





industry in Canada and which are peculiar from those encountered in the United States of America.

The Department was instrumental in effecting payment to a number of students for refund of tuition fees in the amount of \$1,669.80 during this year, a considerable increase over the year 1969.



# THE TRADE SCHOOLS REGULATION ACT

1970

## ANNUAL REPORT

### Statistics

1. Number of trade schools registered	1970
Barber & Beauty Schools	28
Business Schools	29
Technical Schools	26
2. Number of applications for registration of new trade schools	
Approved	10
Pending	1
3. Number of trade schools out of business	4
4. Number of additional courses approved for registered trade schools	
Approved	15
Withdrawn	2
Refused	1
Pending	1
5. Number of certificates approved for salesmen	
New	51
Renewals	58
Pending	1
Refused	22
6. Students receiving refunds obtained by Department	
Number	16
Amount	\$1,669.80



ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES





The total staff establishment of the Department of Labour is 426 positions. Of this number, 201 are Inspectional, 14 are Professional, 200 are Clerical and 11 are Administrative positions.

#### PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS:

During the calendar year 1970, the following personnel transactions took place:-

- 91 Commencements -
  - 82 of these appointments were through Open Competition.
  - 9 of these appointments were through Departmental Competition.
- 43 Terminations.
- 20 New positions created.
- 4 Positions abolished.
- 9 Positions reviewed and reclassified.
- 5 Positions reviewed and classification unchanged.
- Merit Salary Increases (Does not include Government wide General Salary Increases)
  - 6 received No increment.
  - 100 received One (1) increment.
  - 38 received Two (2) increments.

#### TRAINING:

The Department has had a number of people attend the training programs presented by the Organization Development Division of the Personnel Administration Office. These training programs included:

- Basic Supervisory Training.
- Advanced Supervisory Training.
- Senior Management Seminars.
- Middle Management Seminars.
- Supervisory Seminar-Workshops.



Two Departmental training programs were set up and presented to our Staff. The first was a "Basic Clerical Supervisory Training Course" which was attended by 59 Clerical Supervisors, Branch Head's Secretaries and other nominated clerical personnel. The second program was "Telephone Techniques Training" which was attended by 64 Clerical personnel from the Department and which was set up and presented by representatives of Alberta Government Telephones and City of Edmonton Telephones.

Several members of the Department were involved in Training programs conducted outside of the Government, and these involved courses at various schools and institutions such as:-

U. of A. - Undergraduate program.

U. of A. - Department of Extension.

N. A. I. T.

S. A. I. T.

Department of Education.

Other Canadian and American Universities.

The Department is presently involved in setting up training programs for our Labour Standards Officers and Labour Relations Officers. We are also planning to continue our "Basic Clerical Supervisory Training" program in 1971.

During 1970 the personnel office has been involved in obtaining updated job description questionnaires as the majority of the ones on hand are quite outdated. In conjunction with the updated questionnaires, new organizational charts are also being prepared. We have assisted various Branches in making organizational changes over the past year and these changes also require adjustments in job description questionnaires and organizational charts.



RESEARCH DIVISION





## LABOUR RESEARCH AND IMMIGRATION

Labour Research Section: The purpose of this Section is to gather background data to assist various government and private agencies in conducting research into matters pertaining to the fields of labour management relations, and related economic studies. Emphasis is placed on information pertaining to collective bargaining, wage levels, and general labour market conditions. In addition, the related areas of labour standards, employment and unemployment, manpower, and occupational trends are studied in cooperation with other interested groups. To the general public this Section functions as an information source, answering in excess of 1,000 inquiries during the year.

In 1968 this Section began cataloguing the collective agreements on file with the Board of Industrial Relations. The agreements were first arranged by broad industry groups so that similar types of companies were grouped together within the same part of the filing system.

In early 1970, with the phasing out of unit record equipment and the changing over to more sophisticated computers, by the Provincial data center, it was necessary to change the collective agreement files over to a new system, and by year end this was nearing completion.

With this new system, involving computerization of collective agreement files, more information has been coded for each agreement. This will allow faster retrieval of information, and more variation in the way information can be produced. It will now be possible to produce more detailed print-outs showing agreements listed by union, by company, by expiry date, and by industry. It will also be possible to produce various combinations of these listings. Furthermore, where some agreements had previously been listed by associations of employers and not by individual companies, the cataloguing now lists both association names and individual company names.



The staff has also been busy setting-up a labour information library to serve as a central base for all publications received by the Department of Labour. When finished this will greatly assist persons seeking informational material for a wide variety of purposes.

The Labour Research Section was assigned the responsibility of preparing the Board of Industrial Relation's Quarterly Bulletin in the fall of 1968. At that time the Bulletin was approximately one year behind. A considerable amount of resources were diverted to the task of bringing the Bulletin up-to-date, and Bulletins for three quarters were completed and published by the end of 1968. During 1969 this Section was able to complete and publish Bulletins for six subsequent quarters, and early in 1970 this publication was up-to-date. Four issues were completed in 1970.

The Labour Research Section assisted the Canada Department of Labour in gathering data for the compilation of a Federal Wage Survey and a Survey of Labour Organizations, in addition to publishing a periodic survey of Union And Prevailing Wage Rates for Alberta.

During the procurement and preparation of information, a close liaison was maintained with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada Department of Labour and the Alberta Bureau of Statistics; as well as private business.

This Section has also been working in the Manpower field, with two major projects in progress. Data has been collected and compiled for a comprehensive five-year survey of present and projected dollar value of construction activities around the Province. Calculation of the volume of manpower represented by this survey should give some indication of the annual rate of growth to be expected in succeeding years. The results can then be used as criteria in evaluating present training programs, school curricula, and labour mobility programs so there will exist a more efficient distribution of skilled workmen on the labour market of the future.





Of equal substance and value is an annual Manpower Survey, for which more than 700 business and industrial firms throughout the Province of Alberta are interviewed in order to determine manpower needs. With the completion of the 1970 Survey, data becomes available for five successive years. Analysis can now be made for the purpose of detecting and pinpointing trends in manpower requirements, and future training needs in Alberta.

IMMIGRATION SECTION: Periodically Alberta employers experience staff shortages and vacancies for which the local supply of manpower possessing the necessary skills is insufficient to meet the demand. In an attempt to offset this situation, and to recruit workers with the needed skills and talent, immigration to Alberta has been encouraged. Within that framework, this Section provides assistance to immigrants in finding suitable employment in Alberta, by acting as a liaison between persons wishing to move to Alberta and Alberta establishments which may have job openings. Emphasis is usually placed on skilled tradesmen and professionals.

During the latter part of 1970 it was becoming evident that persons seeking employment were experiencing difficulties in locating suitable positions due to the higher than normal level of unemployment. This being the case, persons contemplating relocating in Alberta were informed of the current labour demand and of the difficulty which may be encountered. During 1970, over 530 applications and letters requesting this service were processed.

This Section works in close cooperation with the various trade and professional organizations regarding the comparability of applicants' qualifications with Alberta Standards and requirements. All applicants are informed of prevailing conditions of employment and labour demand of the labour market in general, and of that relating to the specific occupation in question. For actual placement, applicants (from within Canada) are directed to their nearest





Canada Manpower Center.

Many requests of a general nature are also received from many parts of the world. A close liaison is maintained with the Department of Industry and Tourism offices in Los Angeles, U. S. A., and London, England, and through these offices inquiries concerning employment, unemployment, labour demand, etc., are channelled to this Section for attention. The inquiries received pertaining to Federal Immigration laws, are referred to the Federal Department of Manpower and Immigration offices situated throughout the world.









